MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXVI. **TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1810.** **NUMBER 1315.**

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1810.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT,

Fort St. George, November 20, 1810.

The Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to direct, that in future the medical charge of all details of European troops (to whom no Medical Officer is specially attached) shall devolve on the Senior Regimental Surgeon or Assistant at the station where they may be quartered, except at the Presidency, Poonamallie and Seringapatam, at which stations the Garrison Surgeons will afford medical aid to all details as at present; and that he shall draw the usual allowances for them according to the existing regulations of the service, also, that all details of Native troops shall in like manner be placed under the Garrison Assistant Surgeon or where there is no Officer of that rank, they shall receive medical aid from such other Surgeon or Assistant, as the Officer commanding may direct to take charge of them.

With a view also to provide for the occasional transfer of such medical stores and hospital clothing as are provided under existing regulations by Surgeons or Assistants, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that in cases where either party may desire it, a committee to be composed of such Medical, or other Officers, as the Commanding Officer may be pleased to appoint, shall be assembled to value such stores and clothing, which shall be received and delivered over according to the valuation made by such committee, copy of whose proceedings shall be given in duplicate, the original to be passed to the Medical Officer transferring the stores and hospital clothing as his voucher for charging the estimated value to the relieving Medical Officer, and the duplicate to be lodged by the President of the Committee with the Superintending or staff Surgeon of the division who will be the channel of reference through the Medical Board to his Excellency the Commander in chief in any instance that may occur in which appeal may be desired by the party.

It being the intention of his Excellency the Commander in Chief to proceed at an early period on a tour of inspection to the several stations of the army, all Officers now absent from corps belonging to the Center Division will join forthwith; those whose corps are in the Ceded District or Mysore must join by the 15th of January: and those belonging to Malabar and Kanara, Travancore and the Southern division by the 1st of February next.

The only exceptions to this order will be, Officers who have obtained leave of absence beyond the Presidency of Fort St. George, of those on sick certificate, whose health may still prevent them from joining. Officers so situated must transmit immediately to the office of the Adjutant General of the Army, medical certificates to that effect.

Officers whose business may be so urgent, as to induce them to wish to submit the particular circumstance of their case, for his Excellency the Commander in Chief's further consideration in the hope of being exempted from the operation of this order, will do so immediately through the regular channel, and to avoid unnecessary delay, duplicates may be transmitted direct to the Adjutant's General's Office.

Notice is hereby given, that the Holders of the undermentioned Receipts, which were granted by this Office for the Treasury Acknowledgments of Subscriptions to the Bengal Loan of 24th April last, will be furnished on application with the Public Securities of the Supreme Government, to which those Receipts entitle them: viz.

Nos. 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, and 90.

It is requested that all applications for the Bengal Securities may be accompanied by the above Receipts duly discharged by the Proprietors.

G. GARROW, A. G.

BOURBON, 15TH AUGUST, 1810.

D. O. BY THE OFFICER COMMANDING THE FORCES.

Agreeable to the instructions of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council for the raising colonial corps on this Island and officering them from His Majesty's regiments the commanding officer of the forces with the approbation of the Honourable the Governor has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointment until His Majesty's pleasure be known.

His Majesty's Bourbon Regiment.

Lieutenant Colonel H. S. Keating from His Majesty's 56th regiment Colonel Commandant.

First battalion His Majesty's Bourbon Rifle regiment.

Major H. Austin from His Majesty's 59th regiment to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Captain A. Barry from His Majesty's 1st Ceylon regiment to be Major.

Lieutenant F. Macleane from His Majesty's 86th regiment to be Captain of a company.

Lieutenant M. Hillhouse from His Majesty's 86th regiment to be first Lieutenant.

Second Battalion His Majesty's Bourbon rifle Reigment.

Major W. J. Edwards form His Majesty's 86th regiment to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Captain J. Todd from His Majesty's 33d Regiment to be Major.

Lieutenant A. D. Baby from Mis Hajesty's 69th regiment to be captain of a company.

Lieutenant J. Read from His Majesty's 69th regiment to be first Lieutenant.

These Officers are authorized and requested to inlist all men of the following description viz. All Europeans not Frenchmen, all creoles, free blacks and men of colour who may wish to enter His Majesty's service sending them to Head-Quarters Saint Paul or to the Deputy Adjutant General's Office Saint Denis for approval.

Officers will be allowed 20 dollars for each approved recruit, of which each recruit must receive 15 dollars.

The following copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Hastings Fraser, commanding the First Brigade on the late successful attack on Bourbon, addressed to the Commanding Officer of the Forces, presents a detailed account of that spirited and brilliant atchievement.

St. Dénis, 9th July, 1810.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward to you a detailed account of the operations of the detachment of the First Brigade from the period of our separation from the rest of the Force on the evening of the 6th instant—till your arrival at the post we occupied before St. Denis, at 5 o'clock p. m. on the 8th instant.

His Majesty's 86th Regiment having been removed from the Minerva, Transport, on board H. M. ship Sirius, and being joined by the Grenadier Company and the Sepoys of the 6th Native Infantry, Madras Establishment, under the command of Captain Moody, amounting to one hundred and sixty bayonets.—A small detachment of Coast Artillery, consisting of two Subalterns, one Serjeant, one Corporal, two Gunners, and sixteen Matrosses, commanded by Lieutenant Abdy, with a four and half inch howitzer, fifty Pioneers, under the orders of Lieutenant Scouler, and Lieutenant Davis, of the Engineer corps.—Captain Pym was enabled to make sail, about 11 o'clock, p. m. and about one o'clock, p. m. on the 7th instant, we lay too off Grand Chaloupe, and immediately commenced our debarkation, the moment the Grenadiers commanded by Capt. Lamphier, Light Infantry led by Lieut Archibald Mc Lean, with Major Mathews, of H. M. 19th Regiment, who did us the honor to accompany us as a Volunteer, had effected their landing at 2 p. m.—I immediately pushed the latter forward, supported by the former, to drive away small parties of the Enemy's riflemen, who were keeping up an harassing fire, and to secure possession of the heights; this service having been most gallantry and successfully performed, I halted for the body of the Regiment, and conformably with the orders I received, I moved forward with the Regiment without waiting for the Artillery, Sepoys or Pioneers, till I reached the heights above St. Denis, and descended towards it, to watch a range of the Enemy's batteries and Musquetty, with about 350 bayoners. At half past 5 o'clock, p. m. the sun was just setting, I had not sufficient day-light to reconnoitre the ground; but I had the mortification to ascertain that I could not that evening, expect any co-operation or assistance from the other divisions, owing to the apparent impracticability of their landing, from the extreme violence of the surf.

Under these circumstances, I determined to postpone our attack against the Enemy's batteries till next morning, and when it became sufficiently dark to conceal our movements from the Enemy, I fell back to the heights and took up a position for the night to prevent any reinforcements for the Garrison, arriving from St. Paul. In the course of the night, I was joined by the Artillery, with a $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch howitzer, the Sepoys and Pioneers, with some spare ammunition.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 8th, we began to descend the mountain, leaving the Sepoys posted on the summit to protect our rear from any attack which might be meditated by the Garrison of St. Pauls.

Before the advanced guard of the 86th Regiment had reached the work they occupied on the preceding evening, they were discovered by the Enemy's sentries who had been planted on the road during the night to observe our motions; the column however advanced, and took up the position which I had determined on, the night before.—At day-light the Enemy had collected in force, and opened a heavy fire of Cannon, shells and Musquetry, on the column, and soon afterwards detached some Riflemen to gain a road upon our right; the Light Infantry, supported by the Grenadiers were then ordered to descend the hill, and were followed by the remainder of the column, under a heavy fire from the enemy, who were drawn up in two columns, each with a field-piece, on the plain, supported by the heavy Cannon mounted on the redoubt.—On reaching the plain, the Regiment was ordered to charge, when they immediately rushed on the Enemy with the Bayonet, who remained at their guns until our brave Grenadiers came in contact with them; their Commandant M. de Suzanne escaping with difficulty, and their second in command was wounded and taken prisoner by Captain Lamphier; the Enemy attempted to form behind the Parapet of the Redoubt, but were pushed so closely by the Grenadiers, they were obliged to abandon it, leaving a Brass six pounder in our hands, which was immediately turned upon them.—In the Redoubt were four 12 pounders which we found spiked, I instantly directed the King's Colours to be planted on the top of the Redoubt, and detached the Grenadiers to storm the two batteries marked No. 7 and 8, in the plan of attack, which service they gallantly performed. In the battery No. 7, were four 24 pounders spiked by the enemy, No. 8.—A 12 inch mortar and five 24 pounders, two of which were spiked, with a furnace full of Red-hot Shot; observing however, that the Enemy could take these batteries in reverse, I re-called the Grenadiers after spiking the remaining guns, and confined my views in maintaining the position I then occupied before the Town.

Two 12 pounders in the Reboubt were rendered serviceable by the exertions of Lieutenant Abdy and his small detachment of Artillery and these with our four and a half inch howitzer, answered the incessant cannonade of the Enemy, which continued until the arrival of the rear column of the Troops sent to my support at four o'clock in the evening; the Enemy once attempted to retake the Redoubt, but were repulsed with the loss of their Commanding Officer, who was made Prisoner.

About 4 o'clock in the evening, we were joined by Lieut. Colonel Drummond's Brigade, and about the same time the Enemy sent out a Flag of Truce to treat for the surrender of the place, but I refused to treat unless for the surrender of the whole Island.—An honorable capitulation for the Garrison; the Religion, Laws and Private property of the Inhabitants to be respected, and a suspension of Arms for 24 hours to arrange the Articles of Capitulation—the Troops remaining at the posts they then occupied were the terms proposed by the Enemy: to the two first, I readily acceded, but refused the latter, insisting that the Royal battery should be given up to our Grenadiers, and the British colours hoisted, the moment the terms were signed, which I gave them one hour to consider of; at the expiration of which the Flag returned with a request from M. de St. Suzanne, that an Officer might be sent in to assist in arranging the terms, upon which I sent in Major Edwards, shortly after which you arrived, and assumed the command.

The accompanying are the Returns of the Killed and Wounded of the detachment.

I cannot conclude without requesting permission to offer my humble tribute of praise to the noble spirit which seemed to animate every individual of my small Detachment; from Major Edwards, who commanded the Regiment, I received the greatest assistance; Captain Lamphier, Lieutenant Archibald M'Lean, and every Officer and Soldier of the corps, displayed the most ardent valour, which must have been conspicuous to the whole force off the Coast, who witnessed their heroic conduct; Captain Moody, who commanded the Sepoys: Captain Lambert, of the Madras Establishment who did me the honor to attend as my aid-de-Camp: Lieut. Davis, of the Engineers, Lieutenant Abdy, commanding the Artillery, and Lieut. Scouler, of the Pioneer corps, rendered me the most essential services in their respective departments.

To Lieut. Creagh, my Brigade Major, I was highly indebted for his unremitted exertions and attention to the duties of his station, from the beginning of the service I was sent on, to the fatal moment when he was struck by a cannon ball, while he was in the act of encouraging our Artillery-men in the Redoubt of which we had just possessed ourselves, and which I fear will deprive his Sovereign and his country of the services of a most promising officer.

I have, &c.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—On the 27th ult. at Porto Novo, the Lady of E. W. Stevenson, Esq. Master Attendant, of a Son.

At Yanam, on the 15th ult. the Lady of Major Must of a daughter.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—On the 22d ult. by the Rev. Doctor James Ward, at Mrs. Hughe's Seminary, Mr. John Johnson Fitzpatrick, to Miss Sarah Evans.

At the house of Captain Graham, at Keitah, in Bundlecund, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Morris, Major Robert Francis, of the 3d Native Infantry, to Miss Anne L'Herondell.

Lately, at Buxar, by the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, William Thomas, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Miss Hoch.

BIRTHS.—On the 21st ult. at Allypore, the Lady of ——— Blunt, Esq. of a daughter.

On the 24th ult. at Entally, Mrs. Brant, of a Son.

On the 22d ult. at Kishnagur, the Lady of Doctor Meilis, of a Son.

On the 28th ult. in Fort William, the Lady of Lieutenant Phillip Barlow, of H. M. 22d Regiment, of a Daughter.

On the 21st ult. at Burdwan, the Lady of Captain Ludlow, of a Daughter.

At Chandernagore, on the 19th ult. Mrs. Jane Carlow, of a Son.

At Dinapore, on the 26th October, the Lady of Captain Blankenhagen, of a daughter.

At Rungpore, on the 16th ult. the Lady of W. R. B. Bennett, Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Bencoolen, W. Roxborough, Esq. Superintendant of the Spice Plantation, Son of Doctor Roxborough.

On the 21st current, at Mozuffurpore in Tirhoot, of a Jungul Fever, Mr. Alexander Bruce, Timber Merchant.

At Serampore, Mr. R. Williamson, Taylor.

On the 24th ult. Mrs. Watts, aged 23 years.

On the 22d ult. Mr. D. Hooxenham, aged 71 years.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.—At Cambay, on Wednesday morning the 21st of November, in the prime of life, Capt. Samuel Adam Greenwood, of the 2d Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, and Senior Assistant at the Residency of Bareda.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. Colonel Lang,—Lieutenant Colonel J. Dighton,—Major T. A. Fraser, 9th Regiment Native Infantry,—Lieutenant C. G. Alves, 1st Battalion 10th Regiment,—Lieutenant J. Delgairnes, 2d Battalion 7th Regiment.

DEPARTURES.—Captain J. Remington, 2d Battalion 21st Regiment,—Ensign Armstrong, 56th Foot.

ORIENTAL STAR,

FRIDAY, NOV. 24, 1810.

This morning a gentleman reached town, from the ship Windham, Captain Friend, with accounts of the arrival of that vessel, from Macao, the 5th, and Malacca, the 25th ult.

Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, and Captain Green, late commander of the Russell, from this port, which ship he delivered over at Manilla.

The Spanish ship Mariana, from hence, had arrived at Manilla. Capt. Green went in her from thence to China.

H. M. Ship Belliqueux and the China Ships under her convoy, with the exception of the Ocean, arrived at China, previous to the departure of the Windham.

Apprehensions were entertained that the Ocean had suffered in a tiffoon, which took place on the 5th September.

Colonel Macalister was passenger on board of the Ocean.

The Modeste parted company with the Ocean, off Sapata, on the 5th September—and arrived at China, on the 15th of that month.

The Hope, Captain Elliott, of this port, had reached China in safety.

H. M. Ship La Chiffonne, had also arrived at China.

Eight American Ships were at China.

The commercial advices by the foregoing opportunity, are rather favourable. Cotton being in considerable demand, at 14 tale. Opium is quoted at 1,200 dollars per chest.

The Ceres, Captain Nichols, of Calcutta, left Malacca on her return to this port, (touching on the Coast of Pedier,) previous to the Windham.

No accounts of the Silenus, from hence, or of the Martha, of Penang, their safety is consequently despaired of.

His Majesty's ships Samarang and Blanche, were at Malacca.

Yesterday arrived at Kedgeree, the ship Mary, Captain Allen, from Bencoolen, the 21st October. She brings no news, and saw nothing during the passage.

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The Ann, Captain Dodds, of this port, (considered missing) was safe on the West Coast, and about to return to Calcutta.

We derive much satisfaction in being enabled to set at rest, the various reports respecting the fate of Captain Meriton; we have just learnt from a person who belonged to the Ceylon, and who has arrived here on the Susanna, cartel, that Captain Meriton had recovered from his wounds, and that himself and his officers, with other prisoners of war, had sailed in a cartel for the Cape of Good Hope, about a month before the Susanna's departure from the Mauritius.

The Astrea and Iphigenia, frigates, were at the Isle of France; the former ready for sea again; the latter's Masts (in consequence of their having been much damaged during the actions,) were taken out a day or two, before the Cartel came away.

The British, taken on the Isle de Passe, were about to be sent to Europe, agreeably to the terms of their capitulation, which appears to have been, that they were to be sent from the Mauritius, within a month from their capture.

General De Caen, we understand, had declared his resolution not to release the gallant Capt. Willoughby, who, we are happy to find, had recovered from his wounds, but with the loss of an eye.

We have at length the satisfaction to report, the safe arrvial in the river, of the H. C. Ships Dinna, Captain Marshall, and Juliana, Captain Toussaint.

This agreable intelligence was conveyed to town, last night, by express. [IND. GAZ.

ASIATIC MIRROR,

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28, 1810.

TO THE EDITOR of the ASIATIC MIRROR.

SIR,

HAVING just seen in a Calcutta Newspaper, a letter addressed to the Editor of the Madras Courier, from Mr. Sherer, a passenger on board the Windham, Indiaman, stating that the Ship had hailed the Astell in the action of the 3d of July, and desired her to 'bear up and board.'—I deem it a duty I owe to myself, and to all who were on board the Astell, to declare, that not a soul on board of her, heard what Mr. Sherer states, indeed, from the distance of the Windham at the time alluded to, it was quite impossible that the hailing could be heard. On referring to the Astell's Log Book, and even to the French Official Account, I find that Mr. Sherer has completely mistaken the position of the different Ships, at the close of the action. It is perhaps needless to add, that the reason of my stepping forward to contradict Mr. Sherer's statement, is, that I was Commanding Officer of the Deck; Capt. Hay being at the time in the Cock-pit, severely wounded, and who could only state the particulars of the latter part of the action, from the report I made to him.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. HAWKEY.

Report of Captain Bouvet Commanding a division of ships of His Majesty the Emperor and King, to His Excellency the Captain General Decaen.

GENERAL,

I have the honor to inform you of the result of the cruize which you ordered for his Imperial Majesty's Frigates, Iphigenia and Astrea, near the Island Bonaparte, where you expected they would meet an enemy with an inferior force, and still suffering from the success of the battle off port Imperial. The 11th in the morning I saw a ship sailing before St. Denis. I hove up towards Cape Bernard, and perceived this vessel to be a frigate, she was lying to, and I saw several boats go to her filled with men, sent from the shore. We tacked to join the enemy, who as soon as he had hoisted in his boats, set sail and manœuvred to get to windward. I supposed this frigate to be the Boadicea, Commodore Rowley.

About 3 o'clock when about to tack again, I perceived three other vessels coming out of St. Paul's bay and steering towards us; two with 3 masts and a brig. I thought that the strongest looking vessel was the Windham, which I was informed, they had armed as a man of War, and the two others the corvettes Otter and Staunch. At sunset the Astrea joined me within hail astern, we kept on this tack; with a light breeze from the East. The English frigate was then steering towards us; and sailed considerably better, but when within a cannon shot and a half, she shortened sail and kept even with us. My intention was to draw her off from the land as much as I could and not attack her till the next morning, as the force which was coming to help her was so much inferior. I informed Captain Lemarant of this, and ordered him to close with the Iphigenia and to keep her lee quarter; about the middle of the night we perceived another ship astern, which answered to the signals made to her every half hour by the frigate that was chasing us. Whether it was by the approach of this re-inforcement or the effect of some intervals of calm, and variety in the breezes, the enemy had come much nearer to us about three in the morning and seemed determined on an engagement. The Astrea finding herself lying across her, began the fire on the frigate until she lost her mizen top mast, when she came and placed herself across me. I then braced my sails aback, and at 35 minutes past 3, I engaged the enemy's frigate yard arm and yard arm, although she had received many broadsides from the Astrea, she began a very heavy fire upon the Iphigenia. But after some of those terrible vollies which our most audacious enemies have been made to feel; and dread the valor of the gunners whom I have the honor to command. The English frigate tried at first to pass my stern, by shivering her sails; I also did the same with the sails of the Iphigenia and preserved my position. Not having succeeded in this manœuvre, and being fatigued very much with our fire, the enemy hoisted such sail as he could, and tried to execute ahead of the Iphigenia, a movement which would have brought him along side of us, and this promised him for a short time an advantageous position, but by this manœuvre he presented himself across the Astrea, who was enabled to rake him, but having always manœuvred as the enemy, I preserved my position. All his movements only brought him nearer to me, and I prepared for boarding. At ½ past 4 the English flag fell, and the enemy hailed me, that he had struck. I sent to board him by a yawl the only boat which was left untouched, and ordered the Astrea to do so likewise; at day break we saw another frigate close to us, and to my great astonishment I found her to be the Boadicea, Commodore Rowley, and the vessel I had taken to be the Africaine, Captain Corbett, arrived on the same day from England. The Commodore looked for some time on the spectacle which we had the honor to present to him; his ship which he had in advance dismasted even with the deck, the sea covered with dead bodies, and the wreck and the frigates of his Imperial Majesty in line of battle. The Commodore soon after went to rejoin the squadron astern. We had time enough to take from the Africaine all the prisoners who were not wounded, and a little ammunition of which the Iphigenia was in want. Having finished this, the remainder of the aforesaid English forces came towards us. I did not think it proper to wait for the enemy in the state of confusion and ruin in which I found myself. I was therefore obliged to my great regret, to abandon my prize, although it was nothing but the hull filled with dead and dying. Capt. Corbett was among the latter. Amongst the brave sailors of the Bellona, Minerva, La Manche, and the Entreprenant, who followed me on board the Iphigenia, those of the Minerva have again distinguished themselves, Officers, marines, and sailors, all have done their duty. Messrs. Rene Decaen and Morgues, merit particular praise, the former as my first Lieutenant, for the good order, coolness and regularity, which he has established and kept up in all posts; the latter for equal merit in valour and talents, and to him I am indebted for forming such perfect gunners. For many years we owe to their talents and zeal, joined to every effort on my part a brilliant series of success and victory. In this last action we have to regret and revenge the loss of 9 men, with an officer, Mr. Kerusec and 32 wounded, of the Iphigenia; and 3 wounded of the Astrea, one of whom has, since died of his wounds. The 15th, having finished repairing the rigging and masts and changed the sails of the Iphigenia, I returned to the Isle of Bonaparte, when I rejoined the Entreprenant on the 16th, having a few days before ordered her to cruize to windward of the Island. The 17th, the Boadicea appeared cruizing before the road of St. Denis, the squadron was augmented by a large vessel, of whose force I could not judge; she was to leeward and manœuvring to join them. I steered towards the Boadicea and laid to when I was about two miles to windward of her. I wished to draw her from the shore; but the Commodore remained where it would have been useless to attack him. In the evening of the above day, I sent the Entreprenant for the destination assigned her by your Excellency's orders; and I set sail on my return to the Isle of France. I was unfortunate enough to be obliged to return so soon without having obtained a victory as advantageous for the colony as I desired, but my duty to humanity recalled me. The masts and rigging of the Iphigenia would scarcely hold together with the greatest care and precaution, and would inevitably fall on the least bad weather. My crew weakened by the loss of several of the best men, is reduced to 217, which was composed of 258, when I commenced the action with the Africaine. The men are exhausted by the fatigue of a long campaign terminated by combats, and our wounded for want of proper nourishment were in danger of perishing by a longer delay at sea. The Frigate Astrea that accompanied me, although she had the honor of commencing the action with the Africaine, has not suffered so much as the Iphigenia, and will soon be ready to follow any orders, which you may please to give her. Captain Lemarant has given me the most satisfactory account of the zeal and patriotism of his Officers and crew, the glory of our arms, the defence of the colony, the approbation of the Emperor, and yours; are points which fix our emulation: happy if I in this succeed to justify the distinguished marks of your esteem and your goodness for me.

The 10th. we took at about 5 leagues to the North West of the Morne Brabant, the corvette Aurore coming from India, I ordered the Astrea to board her, and was informed that this corvette had communicated a few days before with two English frigates bound to Bourbon. I conclude, General, by beseeching you to replace me in the Minerva, and to continue the command of the Iphigenia to my first Lieutenant, Monsieur Rene Decaen, to whom I owe my assurance of the most perfect satisfaction, for the courage and talents, which he has constantly shewn during 16 months he has served under my orders, as Lieutenant and as my second.

I have the honor to be,
GENERAL,
Your respectful and obedient Servant,
(Signed) PIERRE BOUVET.

Isle of France, Sept. 22, 1810.

A TRUE COPY,
BERNARD, *Secretary.*

Report of Mr. Morice, commanding the Corvette Victor, *of His Majesty the Emperor and King, to His Excellency the Captain General Decaen.*

Port Napoleon, Friday, Sept. 28, 1810.

GENERAL,

The 17th September 1810, at 10 o'clock in the morning, the corvette under my command being in the harbour, within the chain of Port Napoleon, and all ready for sailing: Captain Hamelin made a signal to me to be prepared for immediate service. I fired a gun to give notice to some of the men who were on shore, to come on board, and in a short time after, the pilot came on board; I went on board the Commodore, to receive his orders, & to inform him of the state of the Corvette. He told me, that he only waited for the orders of your Excellency, and some part of his crew, to sail; and that I was to accompany him, in his cruize; the intention of which was to chase an enemy's ship, which had passed before the port, at 12 o'clock, at the distance of 3 leagues. I returned to my ship, and ordering all hands to quarters, waited for the signal to weigh anchor. When this signal was made, I unmoored and went out, having the mizen top-sail and the mizen set.

At 2 o'clock, the main top sail was set, and five minutes after being outside of the batteries, I laid to, and waited for the Commodore. At a quarter past 2, the Venus joined me; we set all sail, and the larboard studding sails, and chased the enemy, who was steering W. S. W. under all sail, and distant about 5 leagues. I soon perceived that the Venus sailed much better than the Corvette. I tried in vain all means to acquire more swiftness; but at 6 o'clock in the evening, the Commodore was 4 or 5 miles ahead, and the enemy's ship had gained on me little. At the same time I perceived the mountain of the port to the East, and the Morne Brabant to the S. E. 2 degrees South. At a quarter to 7, I lost sight of the ships, and at half past 7, the Venus was distinguished by a light, I steered towards it having a good breeze from the E. S. E. but at nine o'clock I could not perceive any thing. At midnight, although the Moon was tolerably bright, I discovered nothing. However, I still continued under all sail, steering to the W. S. W. towards the place where the Venus's light had appeared. At two o'clock, in the morning, some flashes a head, and a little to leeward of me, which were more frequent and bright as I approached the place; from whence they appeared to proceed, made me believe, that the Commodore had come up with the enemy, and had engaged; I still continued the same route. The first object I discovered, was the land on the Island of Bonaparte, on my larboard quarter. At 4 o'clock some breezes favored my sailing; and I soon saw two frigates engaged. Although very near, and always steering towards them, I could not yet distinguish which was the Venus.

At 5 o'clock, being within cannon shot, my crew at their stations, and ready to engage, I had the courses briled up, and took in the top gallant sails. At the same moment, I perceived that the two frigates had lost all their top masts, and one of them her mizen mast. The fire ceased; and I then recognized the Venus, to be the last.

I passed within pistol shot, without the enemy firing at me, wearing, and going her whole length, still at the same distance, without her making any movement, I came opposite the Commodore, who directed me to demand of that ship, if she had struck. I immediately carried this order into execution, and returned with the answer, that she yielded. Having put my sails aback, I sent a boat commanded by M. Menager, Ensign de Vaisseau, to take out the officers of that ship, and convey them on board the Venus, which was accordingly done. As the day advanced, I observed, that the ships had fought with all their sails; a top spedding sail still hung over the mizen yard of the enemy.

At a quarter after 6, my boat returned aboard. I was informed by the officer who was in command of her, that the ship was the Ceylon, from which the same boat had conveyed on board the Commodore, a General, a Captain and the other Officers of the Frigate. We were at this time opposite to St. Denis, keeping a little to leeward, at the distance of three leagues.

At half after 6, the Commodore sent his first Lieutenant to take the command of the prize.

The damaged state of the frigates occasioned their driving with considerable velocity towards the point of the Galep.

At eight o'clock, I saw a sail coming out of the Bay of St. Paul's, I made the signal to the Commodore; an instant after she was seen to have three Masts; and we again saw, at the same time, getting ready in the Bay of St. Paul's, another of three Masts and a Brig. Immediately the Commodore ordered me to take the prize in tow. I manœuvred, in consequence, but it was not till 9 o'clock, this could be effected, owing to the Rope, which was applied for this purpose, having broken several times. At half after 9, the tow rope again gave way: at this time, approaching the Commodore, to give him this information, he ordered me to take a small cable from on board the frigate, since I had not one, and to continue to tow her. At the same instant, there came from the Commodore on board the Corvette, a Midshipman, with an order to furnish 15 men for the Ceylon: and to give in writing, any information I might have as to the situation of the division with M. Bouvet. I replied to the Commodore that I could not be certain as to the cruizing ground of the squadron; but that when I quitted M. Bouvet, he told me he should keep to Windward, and in sight of the Island, towards Saint Benoit and St. Rose. The Venus was now opposite to the great Chaloupe.

The Commodore took on board his starboard tack, and told me he should wait until I had taken the frigate the Ceylon in tow. I approached very near, and several times to this frigate, and sent on board fifteen men, commanded by M. Morcay, a midshipman. I directed M. Ducres, commanding the prize, to prepare a cable, and to send me the end. He hailed me that he was going to set about it, but it was half after eleven before he could accomplish it. We proceeded on our course, towing the prize, under the topsails, foresail, jib and driver, to rejoin the commodore, who was about a league and half in advance: being disengaged from his rigging, and having hoisted two lower sails. The wind continued the whole time at East South East, very fresh; and the sea high. The corvette making very little way, and driving a good deal. The prize having all her rigging knocked away, and which rigging had fallen on her lower sails, which were backed to the mast; I hailed Mr. Ducres, to disengage himself as soon as possible, in order that I might be able to make a quicker progress.

At noon, I could not see the ships; which I had signaled in the morning.

At half after two, I perceived and hoisted the signal to the Commodore, for three sails to windward of us. They steered towards me with all the sail possible. One of the vessels, I could easily recognize to be an enemy's frigate, and which gained so rapidly upon me, that I put up more sail in order to get near the Commodore, at the risk that the cable which served me for towing, would again break. At half past three, I perceived a fourth sail coming out of the Bay of St. Pauls; these four ships of the enemy were steering towards us. At quarter past four, the tow rope broke, and I continued my route to join the Commodore, who was coming down to me. Half an hour afterwards, I was within hail. Informed him that the tow rope had broke, and asked for his orders. He answered me, that the ships bearing down on us were enemies, and ordered me to make the best of my way to Port Napoleon. He at the same time hauled on the larboard tack, and went towards the vessels, which were only two miles from us, and by this manœuvre helped me to escape them. The enemy's division was composed of two frigates, one corvette, and another sail that I could not distinguish well enough to decide what she was. At 50 minutes past four, the enemy's frigate nearest the Venus, brailed up her mainsail, and fired a gun, which captain Hamelin answered with all his broadside, and the action commenced.

At 5 o'clock, the enemy's frigate had passed to leeward, and engaged the commodore in this position, for twenty minutes; at the end of which, the Venus had entirely ceased to fire. I thought that this frigate was the Boadicea, for besides her colours she had the commodore's pendant. The other ships had joined her, and were lying to, close to the Ceylon and Venus. At 45 minutes past 5, all the ships were in the South West, at 4 or 5 leagues distance. I continued my course on the starboard tack, as the most advantageous to get away from the enemy; the wind was fresh, from the E. S. E. with a high sea. The 19th, at 6 in the morning, not seeing any vessel, I steered to the South, and standing on the tacks which were most favorable. The 21st, at nine o'clock, in the morning, I lost sight of the Isle Bonaparte, which was to leeward. At 12 o'clock, I again saw the Eastern point to the South, 47 degrees West, and the point of the large wood to the South 40 degrees East. In this position I saw all the land to windward, and could have seen Bouvet's division, had they been cruizing to windward of the Island. At 1 o'Clock, I perceived a sail. proved to be a schooner. I thought it was the cartel, sent from the Isle of France to the Isle of Bonaparte, and did not chase her.

The 22d at day break, I saw her quite close to leeward, and I knew her to be the Lutin. I made signals, to which she answered, and soon she passed within hail. The captain Dutestre told me that he had the orders of your Excellency to communicate with me. I accordingly laid to, and sent him a boat. He came on board and gave me some despatches for captain Hamelin and Bouvet. He had not been able to meet with the Ketter, althougt he had been to windward of the Island Bonaparte. He soon after returned to his vessel, and we continued on our course. At 8 o'clock, in the morning, I saw land, and soon after the Morne Brabant to the South, 61 degrees East, and stood on the same tack all night to get close to the land; and the next morning at 8 o'clock I anchored under the battertes. I confine myself general, in presenting to you these details as they have passed.

I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's most humble and obedient servant.
(Signed) MORICE.

September 23, 1810.

The Sec. to the Captain general,
BERNARD.

CALCUTTA MORNING POST.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1810.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS NOVEMBER 24, 1810.

Mr. D. Morrison, Judge of the 24 Pergunnahs.

Mr. R. B. Gardiner, assistant Judge of the zillah Court of Jaunpore.

Mr. A. J. Colvin, Register of the Civil Court and assistant to the Magistrate of the city of Patna.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, NOVEMBER 13, 1810.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Kenneth Mackenzie, of the 1st Battalion 5th Regiment N. I. to do duty with the Escort of the Resident at Hyderabad.

J. ADAM, *Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.*

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, Public Department, Nov. 28, 1810.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all the Promissory Notes of this Government, standing on the General Register of this Presidency, from No. 4,001, to No. 4800, of 1809-10, will be discharged at the General Treasury, on Wednesday the 9th of January next, on which day the Interest thereon will cease.

Published by Order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

H. ST. G. TUCKER, *Sec. to Gov.*

Early yesterday morning the supracargo of the American ship Reaper, Captain Spulier, landed at the Bankshall, with the intelligence of the arrival of that vessel in the river. The Reaper left Boston on the 14th of July. From the report of the supracargo, it does not appear, that this arrival affords any particular intelligence.

Though the account received by the Africaine frigate, via Bourbon, of the adjustment of all differences between the American Government and Great Britain, derives no confirmation by the present arrival; we are disposed to augur favorably from the appearance of this vessel, and the additional fact, that many others were at the date of her departure, under despatch from the several ports of America, for this side of India and China.

When in latitude 18 north, the Reaper was chased by a three masted vessel, which fired several shot to bring her too and on her not complying, discharged a volley of musketry; on which the Reaper set all sail and having succeeded in gaining the wind, soon outsailed her pursuer.

Our extra publication of the 25th, announced the arrival of the ship Windham, Captain Friend, from China, the 5th of last month, and the principal heads of intelligence from that quarter.

Although no intelligence had transpired respecting the H. C.'s ship Ocean, Captain Williamson, which separated from the Modeste frigate, during a severe typhoon, on the 6th September, there is reason to hope, that her delayed arrival may have arisen from the necessity of putting into some of the ports, in the course of her track to refit.

The gale in wich she parted from the Modeste, is described in a letter, received from an officer of the latter, as one of the most severe within his recollection.

The Ceres, Captain Nicholls, prematurely stated to have arrived in this river, has not yet appeared. Her arrival, however, can hardly be delayed many days more, having left Malacca on her return to Bengal, two days previous to the departure of the Windham.

The Portuguese ships Carmo, Luz and Activo, from this port, had arrived, all well, at Macao, also the valuable ship Hope Captain Elliott.

We have been obligingly favored with the following extract of a letter, from Manilla, bearing date the 28th August last:

"The Marianne anchored at Cavitte, on the 30th ultimo, and she is to be despatched again to-day for China, with a cargo of rice. Captain Herbit goes passenger in her, and I avail myself of this opportunity to communicate you a few particulars that have occured here, since I wrote you last.

"On the 2d of March, at about 8 o'clock in the morning, we experienced here a violent shock of Earthquake, which obliged me to quit the house and run as fast I could down stairs, and go in the compound; where the shocks which continued for some minutes, were so violent, that it was with difficulty I could stand upon my legs. All the People in the streets put themselves upon their knees, stretching forth their supplicant hands towards heaven, and reciting their oraisons, viva voice, with great fervour.

Vol. 26, No. 1315. MADRAS COURIER. 128 DEC. 18, 1810.

" On the night of the 3d and 4th March, at midnight, another shock was again felt; and soon after, a fire broke out in some house near the church of Binondo, which soon extended to Messrs. Klintch and Justinian's house and the old Lady Governess, where it stopt; but almost the whole square of houses between the said church and Klintch's house was reduced to ashes.

" On the 12th of March, landed from a Company's ship, coming from Lima, Don Manuel Gonsalez D' Aguilar, the new Governor of these Islands; who, after six days entertainments and balls given him by the two alcades, as per etiquette, took possession of this government, which he now holds.

" On the night of the 20th to the 21st May, a fire took place at St. Fernando, which compound was then full of Chinamen's huts and goods and red-wood, the whole of which was burnt as well as the buildings all round, except the 3 or 4 rooms, serving as custom house offices. Old Abraham, the appraiser of the goods, whose apartments were burnt, came next day to the lodging where Capts. Thomas and Cripps lived, and is still there, my neighbour. The loss of the Chinese and some Spaniards, who kept their goods there, amounted to moore than 300,000 dollars.

" On the 11th July, arrived here Captain Youngstrop, in a small brig, and Captain Berg, in another, with nearly 300 bales or trunks of Madras goods, belonging to the same houses, that sent some last year. It seems they find their account in these speculations.

" The galleon, which sailed from hence in August 1809, returned here from Acapulco; and anchored in Cavitte on the 11th June. She met with a capital sale, and brought back nearly 3 millions of new dollers, there has been no galleon sent to Acapulco this season; they have put off the operation till February next; the Russel having arrived too late. The Spaniards are dissatisfied with her, and think she cost too much money; she is not so large as the former ship, which the Commandant of the Marine insists to be good enough to go again to Acapulco; but the Consulado does not think so, and they are quarrelling about it."

Another cartel was under despatch for Bengal, and expected to leave the Isle of France about the 25th of October. Colonel Marriott, and Capt. Stewart, late of the Windham, come round to Calcutta by that opportunity.

Captain Meriton, it appears, embarked the latter end of September, on a cartel despatched to Europe.

A letter of the 9th ultimo, received from the Isle of France, communicates, we are sorry to state, the capture on the 13th of the preceding month, of the transport Venus, Captain Arnott, of this port.

The Venus, when captured, was on her return from the Island of Rodrigues to Bourbon, laden with naval and military stores, and was carried into the Isle of France, by the Victor sloop of war.

Letters of the 24th received from Ganjam, communicate the arrival at that place, of the brig Euphrosyne, Captain Hack, after a long and tempestuous passage of 70 days from Penang.

The Euphrosyne, of whose safety scarcely a hope remained, was bound to Bengal; but shortly after leaving Penang, having encountered a heavy storm, was totally dismasted.

Gen. Decaen's proclamation, announcing the temporary successes of his naval force, may be truly said to surpass the most extravagant of any of his master's bulletins.

Accustomed, as we have been, to witness the usual exaggeration of the enemy's reports, we own we were not a little surprised on perusing Captain Duperre's account of the action of the 3d of July, which terminated in the capture of the Ceylon and Windham. With an effrontery peculiar to Frenchmen, he indirectly asserts that the Astell, after having struck to the Minerva frigate, taking advantage of the darkness of the night, contrary to the rules of honor and of war, escaped under full sail. Whereas the fact is, and we shall quote Capt. Hay's own words: " that the Astell received the fire of the last frigate (the Minerva,) that came into action, and returned it as long as she was within shot."

The packets per Ann were despatched from the Bankshall yesterday morning. Captain Clarke, and most of his passengers left town on Wednesday. It is expected the Ann will get to sea on Monday.

On Wednesday, a few minutse after 3 o'clock, an elegant vessel of between 8 and 900 tons measurement, built by Mr. White, was launched at Cossipore, in the presence of a vast concourse of spectators. Her descent along the ways was at once striking and majestic, and her entire into her destined element was greeted with repeated cheers. The ceremony of christening was performed by Captain Reid and Mr. Brightman, who named her the John Palmer. She is finished in a style of superior excellence, and allowed by professional men, to be as fine a ship as ever floated on the Hooghly.

We are indebted to the India Gazette of Monday last, for the following article, copied by that paper, from an American Journal of the 20th June.

Our readers will recollect, that the subject of this unfortunate man's story, was first brought before Parliament, by Sir Francis Burdett, through whose public spirit and humanity, there is good grounds to hope, that all doubts as to the fate of the ill-fated Jefferies, have ere this been removed.

"Messrs. Editors; I observed in the Centinel of Wednesday last, some observations on the conduct of a Capt. Lake, late Commander of his Britannic Majesty's sloop of war Recruit, when on the West-india station, relative to his singular and inhuman behaviour to Robert Jefferies one of his crew, who was by his savage barbarity forced on the barren, desert island of Sombrero, without cloathing or sustenance.

"As the English were in April last fitting out a vessel for Sombrero, and elewhere, for the discovery of this person, it may not be unnecessary, so far as my knowledge extends, to stae a few remarks on this subject.

"Robert Jefferies, the person in question, was taken from the above medtioned island early in the month of January, 1808, by Capt. John Dennis, in the schooner Adams, from Martinico for Marblehead. His situation at the time of his deliverance was affecting and truly distressing. The writer of this understood from Capt. Dennis, (who is at sea,) that he had been on the rock 8 days, and that his only subsistence was a little water which he procured from the rain and the cockles which grew on the rock! He was so weak and emaciated, as to be unable to stand on deck without assistance; He asserted that, it was the first time of his being at sea,—that he was impressed,—and that his crime was the *taking from one of the Casks in the hold 2 quarts of common Beer!* That the Captain of the Recruit refused to give him, when ordered into the Boat, either bread or water, though earnestly importuned by the Lieutenant, who humanly commisserated his unhappy condition, and generouly, on leaving the Island, took his shoes from his feet, and gave them to *Jefferies*, who was entirely destitute.

" *Jefferies*, I am informed, is a Blacksmith by trade, and resides in *Wenham*, in this country. Last summer he visited this town, and earnestly expressed his gratitude for the kindness he had received, and the pleasure he experienced in being able by his occupation and industry to support himself. As the Government of Great Britain appear anxious to know the fate of this man, and as I likewise am anxious that a creature like Lake, who must be destitute of every principle separate from a bad one, should meet the reward of his savage baseness, I send you this for publication.

S."

BENGAL HURKARU,

SATURDAY, DEC. 1, 1810.

The arrival of the Reaper, an American Vessel, from Boston, 14th July, adds nothing to our stock of information. One circumstance we cannot help noticing, that there is no corroboration of the accounts respecting the friendly adjustment between the English and the Americans.—The Intelligence brought by the Africaine, we cannot suppose to be totally erroneous; and yet no mention being made in the King's Speech on the adjournment, of a Peace with America, some apprehensions, perhaps, will arise, that the report has been prematurely circulated.

We feel ourselves much gratified to be enabled to lay before our mercantile readers, for their information and guidance, the following Price Current of China, of October 1, 1810.

Names of the Articles.	*Quantity*	*Dollars.*		*Tales.*	
Cotton, Bombay fine & clean,	per pecul	0	0	13	5
Ditto, Bengal, ditto,	ditto,	0	0	14	5
Ditto, Madras	ditto,	0	0	15	0
Opium, Patna,	per chest,	1000	0	0	0
Ditto, Benares,	ditto,	950	0	0	0
Cochineal, English,	per pecul,	1300	0	0	0
Ditto, Manilla,	ditto,	1200	0	0	0
Cloves, new,	ditto,	110	0	0	0
Nutmegs, new, 1st sort	ditto,	200	0	0	0
Mace, ditto,	ditto,	400	0	0	0
Tortoiseshell,	ditto,	300	0	0	0
Musk, 1st sort,	per catty,	52	0	0	0
Sapan-wood,	per pecul,	0	25	0	0
Beetle Nut, Malay,	ditto,	6	0	0	0
Rattans, Malacca,	ditto,	4	50	0	0
Camphor, Malay, 1st sort	per catty,	30	0	0	0
2d sort	ditto	15	0	0	0
Shark Fins	per pecul,	30	0	0	0
Patchuck,	per ditto,	0	0	22	0
Sandal-Wood, Malabar, 1st sort	ditto,	0	0	19	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d sort	ditto,	0	0	16	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d sort	ditto,	0	0	13	0
Elephant's Teeth, 1st sort	ditto,	80	0	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d sort	ditto,	72	0	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d sort	ditto,	65	0	0	0
Deer's Horns,	ditto,	60	0	0	0
Incense,	ditto,	5	0	0	0
Assafoetida,	ditto,	4	0	0	0
Coral, coarse,	ditto,	28	0	0	0
Pearl Oyster Shells,	per pecul,	7	0	0	0
Quick Silver,	ditto,	95	0	0	0
Tin,	ditto,	34	0	0	0
Pepper,	ditto,	7	50	0	0
Allum,	ditto,	4	0	0	0
Tootenag	per pecul,	0	0	12	0
New Teas, not come down yet		0	0	0	0
Teas, Old, Hyson Green	per pecul,	70	0	0	0
Hyson Skin	ditto,	19	0	0	0
Syce Silver	3 per cent.	Discount.			
Gold, 100 touch	per tale,	23	0	0	0
90 ditto	ditto,	22	50	0	0
Sugar Candy, Chinchew	per pecul,	0	0	11	0
Ditto, 1st sort, Canton	ditto,	0	0	10	2
Ditto, 2d sort, ditto	ditto,	0	0	9	2
Sugar, soft, 1st sort	ditto,	0	0	6	5
Ditto, 2d sort	ditto,	0	0	6	0
Ditto, 3d sort	ditto,	0	0	5	0
Raw Silk, 1st sort	ditto,	0	0	260	0
2d sort	ditto,	0	0	250	0
3d sort	ditto,	0	0	240	0
Ditto, coarse charrr	ditto,	0	0	170	0
Silk Nankeen, 1st sort	ditto,	530	0	0	0
Nankeen Company's breadth, 1st sort	per 100 pieces,	100	0	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d sort	per ditto,	84	0	0	0
Nankeen, narrow, 1st sort	per ditto,	47	0	0	0
Ditto, 2d sort,	per ditto,	45	0	0	0
Camphor, China, 1st sort	per pecul,	42	0	0	0
Bird's Nest, 1st sort	per catty,	40	0	0	0
Ditto, 2d sort	ditto,	15	0	0	0
Cassia, 1st sort	per pecul,	20	0	0	0
Ditto, Buds, ditto	ditto,	20	0	0	0
Vermilion	per chest,	55	0	0	0
Coculus Indeus	per pecul,	4	0	0	0
China Root	ditto,	3	50	0	0
Capoor Cutchery	ditto,	9	50	0	0
Hurtal,	ditto,	12	0	0	0
White Lead	ditto,	11	50	0	0
Velvet	per piece,	26	0	0	0
Plain Satin	ditto,	17	0	0	0
Flower ditto	ditto,	17	0	0	0
Ditto ditto, small	ditto,	9	0	0	0
Damask Satin	ditto,	23	0	0	0
Pelong, double	ditto,	5	0	0	0
Ditto, single	ditto,	2	50	0	0
Lutestring, plain, 1st sort	ditto,	12	0	0	0
Ditto, stripe ditto	ditto,	13	0	0	0
China Gauze, flowered	ditto,	5	0	0	0
Ditto, plain	ditto,	4	50	0	0
Catgut Gauze	ditto,	1	0	0	0
Black Silk Handkerchiefs	ditto,	8	0	0	0
Canton Cloth, 1st sort	ditto,	7	0	0	0
Ditto Ditto 2d sort	ditto,	6	0	0	0
Ditto ditto, 3d sort	ditto,	5	0	0	0
Silk Ribbons, of clors,	per catty,	8	0	0	0
Ditto Black Ribbon	ditto,	7	0	0	0

New and old Dollars, the same.

Extract of a Letter from Fort Marlbro', October 20, 1810, and received in Calcutta on the 20th November, 1810, by the Mary Captain Allen.

" We have had several Dutch Prize sent into our Port by H. M. S. Drake, consisting of one Ship, one Schooner, one Brig (this last foundered at sea) and 3 Paddy-Whackkens; or Gun-Boats; the name of the ship, Lyne; Schooner, Phœnix, and Brig, Endeavour. One Brig and one Paddy-Whackken, under Dutch Colours, Prizes to H. M. Cutter Sylvia, Liet. Drury.

William Roxborough, Esq. junior, departed this life on the 26th of August, at Padang; he had taken his passage to Bengal on the Ann, Captain Dodds."

BOMBAY GAZETTE,

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5, 1810.

BOMBAY CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint R. T, Goodwin Esq. to act as Superintendant of Police, without prejudice to his other situations, till further orders.

December 2,—Arrived Cutter Welhelmina, Commander T. A. Fitzgeorge, from Cochin.—do. 3, Brig Margarett, Captain A. M'Phie, from ditto.

Prince of Wales' Island Government Gazette, OCTOBER 6, 1810.

The Honorable Company's ship Cirencester, Captain Halkett, anchored in the harbour, from England, the 13th April—Passengers, the Honorable J. R. Elphinstone, Lieutenant Rankin and Mr. Hogg.

The Cirencester, touched at St. Helena. She does not bring any news.

On anchoring she saluted the Fort, which was returned.

The Brig Helen, Captain Kingsmill, arrived on the 3d from Malacca, as also the Sultana, Fiokee.

We omitted to mention in our last, and are now sorry to relate, that accounts have been received of the entire loss of the ship Harrier, Captain White, on the north coast of Borneo. Mr. Hunt, supercargo, with Captain White, and the whole of the crew, which were saved in the boats of the vessel, had proceeded for and arrived at Sooloo, after experiencing great trouble from the inhabitants of Cagayan Sooloo; and but for a Hadjee, who chanced to be there, belonging to the Sultan of Sooloo, would no doubt have been every one massacred.

As the squadron of H. M. ships under the command of Captain Cole, proceeded on to Sooloo, they observed a number of prows, busily employed about the wreck, whom it was afterwards ascertained belonged to the Sultan, and were saving so much of the cargo, as they could, by his order, on account of the owners.

Captain Cole, on hearing from the first officer, Mr. St. George, of the kind treatment the crew had experienced, went on shore to publicly thank the Sultan, and make him some presents, where he waq received under a salute of thirteen guns; and the presents gratefully accepted.

The Sultan feeling Captain Cole's attentions expressed, himself ready and happy on all occasions to assist any British ship in distress; that it was his utmost ambition to be considered on terms of Amity with Great Britain; and that he should always on his part observe the treaty of Amity and Alliance executed by Mr. Dalrymple.

Mr. Hunt, in a Spanish brig, had proceeded to the wreck; Captain White, who was unwell, had gone on the Lord Minto; and such of the crew as did not wish to remain at Sooloo, were received on board the Mandarin Transport.

The following vessels had been at Sooloo: Lord Minto, Greig; Margaret, Sterling; Jane, Masquerier.

Since our last, the brig John Prince, Capt. Webster, arrived from Calcutta, whence she sailed the 12th September; but does not bring later papers than the 31st August.

The ship Betsy, Captain Cripps, arrived on Wednesday from the west coast of Sumatra, Banca, and Malacca. This vessel brings accounts of the Dutch having completely evacuated Batavia, and raised all its fortifications: that many families have proceeded to Sourabayra; but the seat of Government was removed to a place in the Straits of Sunda, of considerable strength, mounting 160 pieces of cannon, and with a sand bank on the out side, distant nearly two miles, partly dry at low water.

OCTOBER 13, 1810.

On Tuesday last, the brig Hope, Henry King, arrived from the Coast of Pedier.

The ship Abassey, Nacoda Hamed, came in from Muscat on Thursday.

The Nancy, Clarke, for Calcutta; and several vessels belonging to the port, quitted the harbour during the past week.

The brig John Prince, Webster, will sail for Calcutta, to-morrow or Monday.

OCTOBER 20, 1810.

On Tuesday last the brig Tweed, Captain Smith, arrived from the eastward and Malacca:—Passenger John Dunbar, Esq.

His Majesty's Sloop Procris, Robert Maunsell, Esq. Commander, arrived on Wednesday afternoon from Madras.

H. M. Ship Sir Francis Drake, George Harris, Esq. Captain, anchored in the harbour yesterday morning, under a Salute of eleven guns from the Garrison, which she returned.

The Fleet of Indiamen under convoy of H. M. Ship Grampus, with the Alfred and Woodford, had a remarkably tedious passage to Malacca; they had, however, sailed in prosecution of their voyage prior to the arrival of the Drake at that port.

Extract of a Letter from Malacca, dated October 4, 1810.

The Samarang brought in four China Junks, with full lading of sugar, arrack, birds' nests, &c. Shortly afterwards the crews attacked Mr. Koek's house, claiming the return of their property, altho' he had, as agent for prizes, agreed to give them an allowance of ½ dol. per day, and a Garden House, and to use all his interest for the granting them their junks.—The military was called out: and the Indiamen being present, a number of the officers on shore, with several of the officers of the Grampus, and the active assistance of Capt. Drury, and the European Gentlemen of this place, the tumult was immediately quelled and a number of the Chinese secured. Capt. Drury and his officers have humanely given them their junks.

OCTOBER 2.

The Drake brought in two brigs and two ketches, with rice, arrack, bird' nests, sugar, coffee, &c. &c from Batavia;—They have sent five sail richly laden to *Bencoolen*: they have taken and destroyed, great and small, 53 sail in all.

Marshall Daendels sent a flag of truce on Board the Drake, to enquire respecting the cartel which sailed from Malacca (we suppose it to be her, however) and informed Captain Harris, that he had just received American Newspapers; and that if he chose to send an officer on shore, he might peruse them: Lieut. Henderson accordingly went and waited on him; but we have not heard that any material information was gained:—While the Drake's Boat was on shore, the following curious circumstance occurred:

SHORT ANSWERS.—When the Drake's boat was sent on shore at Batavia, Captain Harris desired, that should any questions be put to the men, while the Lieutenant was with the Marshall, they should return short answers; accordingly, a Mynheer, dressed in a blue jacket and trowsers, and speaking tolerable English, accosted one of the boats' crew, in a friendly way, wishing to know when it was probable the frigate might sail; the Dutchman's apparent good humour and friendly enquiry had almost got the better of Jack's prudence: however, suddenly recollecting his Commander's injunctions, and turning his quid, he very jocosely desired him to " ask his—next neighbour."

Sailed the Cape Packet, Capt. Kidd, for Manilla.

On Sunday last, the brig L' Union, D. Teeple, and brig Suffolk, Russel, arrived from Calcutta; the former left the Pilot on the 1st instant, the latter on the 15th ult.

The following Quotations were made during the discussion, from Mr. Burke's celebrated pamphlet upon Popular Discontents; and Swift's Civil Dissentions at Athens and Rome. The first was most appositely introduced by Mr. Whitbread :—

"The virtue, spirit, and essence of a House of Commons, consists in its being the express image of the feelings of the nation. It was not instituted to be a controul upon the people, as of late it has been taught by a doctrine of the most pernicious tendency. It was designed as a controul for the people.—Other Institutions have been formed for the purpose of checking popular excesses: and they are, I apprehend, fully adequate to their object. If not, they ought to be made so. The House of Commons, as it never was intended for the support of peace and subordination, is miserably appointed for that service, having no stronger weapon than its mace, and no better officer than its Serjeant at Arms, which it can command of its own proper authority. A vigilant and jealous eye over executory and judicial Magistracy—and anxious care of public money—an openness approaching towards facility to public complaint, these seem to be the true characteristics of an House of Commons. But an addressing House of Commons and a petitioning nation; an House of Commons full of confidence when the nation is plunged in despair, in the utmost harmony with ministers whom the people regard with the utmost abhorrence, who vote thanks when the public opinion calls for impeachments; who are eager to grant when the general voice demands accounts; who in all disputes between the people and administration, presume against the people; who punish their disorders, but refuse to enquire into the provocations to them; this is an unnatural, a monstrous state of things in this Constitution. Such an assembly may be a great, a wise, awful senate; but it is not to any popular purpose an House of Commons. This change from an immediate state of procuration and delegation to a course of acting as from original power, is the way in which, all the popular Magistracies in the world have been perverted from their purposes. It is indeed their greatest and sometimes their incurable corruption. For there is a material distinction between that corruption by which particular points are carried against reason (this is a thing which cannot be prevented by human wisdom, and is of less consequence), and the corruption of the principle itself. For then the evil is not accidental but settled. The distemper become the natural habit."—Burke.

"Tyranny and usurpation in a State are by no means confined to any number; as might easily appear from examples enough. The Romans having chosen the Decemviri to put in form the copies of the best laws of Athens and other great cities, during the exercies of their office suspended the Consular Power, leaving the administration of affairs in their hands.—These very men, though chosen for the purpose of digesting a body of laws for a free state did immediately usurp arbitrary power, ran into all the worst practices of it, affected kingly state, destroyed the nobles, and oppressed the people; one of them proceeding so far as to endeavour to force a Lady of great virtue—the very crime which gave occasion to the expulsion of the legal powre but sixty years before, as this attempt did to that of the Decemviri. The Ephori in Sparta were only first deputed to judge in civil matters, while the Kings were employed in the wars. They at several times usurped the absolute authority, and were as cruel tyrants as any in their ages. Soon after the unfortunate expedition into Sicily, the Athenians chose 400 men for administration of affairs, who, under the hateful denomination of an oligarchy, were soon after deposed in great rage by the people. The 80 tyrants appointed by Lysander, after his subjugation of Athens, having fortified their power by admitting 3000 into a share of the Government, became that cruellest tyranny upon record. They murdered in cold blood great numbers of the best men without provocation, from the mere lust of cruelty, like Nero and Caligula. This was such a number of tyrants together as amounted to near a third part of the whole city—for Xenophon, in the third book of his Memorables, tells us that the city contained about 10,000 houses."—Swift.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an account of Sales of the Dutch National Brig ECHO, and Transports No. 4, and 10, Captured by His Majesty's Cutter SYLVIA, Lieutenant AUGUSTUS VERE DRURY, Commander, on the 26th day of April last, near Batavia, will be deposited in the Registry of the Court of Vice Admiralty at this Presidency, agreeably to Act of Parliament.

RICHARD BROMLEY,

FORT ST. GEORGE, *Dec.* 14, 1810. AGENT.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of Major MATHEW HAWES, deceased; late in the service of the Honorable the East India Company, on the Madras Establishment, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKETTS, Esq. as Register of the said Court, pursuant to the Act of the 39th and 40th years of his present Majesty, Chapter 79th Section 21st.—All Persons having claims on the said Estate, are requested to make them known to the said Administrator, and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to pay the same to him, without delay.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *Dec.* 13, 1810.

A CARD.

M. SATOOR,

BEGS to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, that he has for Sale on Commission, some very fine Long Cashmere Shawls, of different handsome colours; also a few Shawl Gown Pieces, Shawl Stockings, Socks and Gloves, all quite new, just received.—To be seen at his House, Black Town, Armenian Street, No. 20, opposite the Church.

MADRAS, *December* 17, 1810.

PANTHEON.

Madras Theatre,

SECOND SUBSCRIPTION

CONCERT AND PLAY,

On FRIDAY EVENING, the 21st Instant,

A CONCERT

WILL TAKE PLACE,

CONSISTING OF

SELECT PIECES

OF

MUSIC,

TO BE PERFORMED

BY DIFFERENT INSTRUMENTS,

WHICH WILL CONCLUDE WITH

THE DRAMATIC *ENTERTAINMENT*

OF

St. Patrick's Day,

OR THE

Schemeing Lieutenant.

BOX AND GALLERY TICKETS to be had on application to MR. HEEFKE in Popham's Broadway, as also at MR. MEYER's Shop and the EXCHANGE, and a PEON will attend to sell TICKETS at the PANTHEON on the day of PERFORMANCE.

THE CONCERT will commence at half past eight o'clock.

FOR SALE.

AT T. BIRTLE'S *LIVERY STABLES,*

A MOST desireable Dark Bay Pegue Poney, strong, compact, and well made, and one of the fastest Trotters on the Road, with a Bandy (which has been but little used) and Harness complete.

Price 260 Pags.

The Horse is free from vice, goes in good Style, and is perfectly sound to the best of the Seller's knowledge; but being the property of the Estate of a Gentleman deceased, will not be warranted.

MADRAS, *December* 17, 1810.

Branson and Mackay,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS

THE LADIES OF THE SETTLEMENT,

THAT THEY HAVE

FOR SALE,

AN ASSORTMENT

OF THE FOLLOWING

ARTICLES,

VIZ.

FLOWERS, Wreathes, Straw & Chip Hats, White and Black Sattins, Figured Silks, Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Florentine, Italian Net, Ribbands, Leno's, Muslins, Chints of small patterns, Cashmere Shawls, Punjums, Izaries, Long Cloth, French and English Cambric, White Jean, and Bengal Table Cloths.

B. and M. Have also a small assortment of Jewellery, and a very general supply of Europe Goods.

POPHAM'S BROADWAY, *Dec.* 18, 1810

FASHIONABLE *Plated Cruet Stands.*

Branson and Mackay,

HAVE FOR SALE,

AN ASSORTMENT

OF THE ABOVE,

WITH OR WITHOUT

SPARE GLASSES.

POPHAM'S BROADWAY, *Dec.* 18, 1810

SALES BY AUCTION.

EUROPE GOODS.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Balfour and Hogg,

On WEDNESDAY next, the 19th December,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

EUROPE GOODS,

IN

HIGH PRESERVATION,

AS PARTICULARLY ADVERTISED

IN THE COURIER

OF THE 14TH INSTANT,

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Balfour and Hogg,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On SATURDAY next, the 22d Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK,

A LARGE COLLECTION

OF

B O O K S.

Catalogues of which will be Ready for delivery.

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT.

Madras Tannery.

MR. PETER BOWER,

SUPERINTENDANT

OF THE

MADRAS TANNERY,

HAS THE PLEASURE

TO INFORM

THE GENTLEMEN

AT THE

PRESIDENCY,

AND

AT OUT-STATIONS,

THAT THE FOLLOWING

ARTICLES,

ARE

MANUFACTURED AT THE

TANNERY,

OF THE BEST

WORKMANSHIP,

AND ON THE

SHORTEST NOTICE.

STEEL Sword Scabbards, Buff and Black Belts, made conformably to the Regulations of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, Steel and Brass Spurs, Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves, of every description, Buck and Doeskin Pantaloons and Breeches, Curricle, Carriage, and Bandy Harnesses, with best Plated and Brass Furniture, Military and plain Bridles, with best Plated and Steel Bitts, Headstalls and Reins, Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, Ladies Shoes, Military Caps, Velvet Jockey Caps, and various other articles.

As the manufactory of these articles is on the most extensive plan, and the Tannery being furnished with Artificers of every description, who are of late greatly improved in their workmanship, Mr. BOWER, is enabled to execute orders with neatness and punctuality.

Supplies of the above articles may at all times be had either at the Warehouse, in Popham's Broadway, or at the Tannery.

An allowance will be made to wholesale dealers.

MADRAS TANNERY, *Nov.* 27, 1810.

Sale Postponed.

IN consequence of the whole of the MILLINERY &c. not having been delivered, Messrs. DOBBIN and SUTHERLAND, having been obliged to postpone the Sale intended to have taken place on Monday the 17th, untill Wednesday next the 19th Instant, when it will positively take place.

Government Lottery.

FIFTH DAY'S DRAWING,

IN THE

SECOND CLASS,

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1810.

No. 2323 a Prize of 1000 Star Pagodas.

No. 53 a Prize of 150 Star Pagodas.

Nos. 937 1803 2094 2820 5371 6584 7526 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

PRIZES OF 50 STAR PAGODAS EACH.

89	372	468	273	847	341	442	748
265	237	465	430	975	849	904	659
445	363	963	764	763	1522	1874	1910
1966	1739	1836	1337	1449	1482	1904	1657
1158	1103	1316	1659	2365	2050	2815	2033
2905	2095	2886	2818	2152	2534	2810	2024
2547	2355	2606	2455	2753	2086	2581	3095
3362	3807	3343	3469	3692	3709	3313	3412
3892	4227	4885	4648	4241	4257	4746	4657
4921	4368	4039	4760	4087	5785	5364	5534
5609	5603	5543	5432	5298	5965	5791	5362
5909	5870	5569	5615	5880	6129	6508	6956
6878	6108	6945	6421	6827	6105	6386	6049
6312	6379	6850	6696	6625	6147	6886	6749
6899	6172	6240	6458	6765	6583	6569	6783
7569	7520	7616	7337	7975	7872	7573	7124
7595	7800	7787	7449	7304	7794	7431	7682
7548.							

SIXTH DAY'S DRAWING,

IN THE

SECOND CLASS,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1810.

No. 2799 5440 a Prize of 300 Star Pagodas each.

No. 1237 a Prize of 150 Star Pagodas.

Nos. 867 1841 1096 2297 3409 4079 60[illegible] 7510 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

PRIZES OF 50 STAR PAGODAS EACH.

93	101	540	733	273	221	435	293
236	189	164	955	446	927	272	948
761	1188	1688	1724	1922	1144	1054	1466
1599	1431	1088	2428	2719	2681	2322	2519
2866	2080	2868	2730	2366	2201	2501	2771
2352	2142	3069	3508	3285	3047	3450	3120
3064	3304	3318	3196	3612	3194	3140	4386
4674	4309	4271	4546	4080	4210	4357	4125
4933	4160	4374	4456	4168	4873	4595	4724
4551	4089	5735	5441	5063	5086	5523	5395
5662	5305	5201	5920	5940	5449	5464	5795
5033	5287	5907	6452	6237	6790	6611	6978
6657	6839	6232	6713	6949	6795	6752	6912
6359	6505	6323	6224	6254	6153	6952	6922
6167	6614	6329	6185	6887	6865	7773	7037
7579	7471	7517	7335	7327	7316	7964	7868
7931	7777	7867	7208	7137	7333	7456	7201
7231	7394	7270.					

SEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING,

IN THE

SECOND CLASS,

MONDAY, DEC. 10, 1810.

No. 1044 a Prize of 8000 Star Pagodas.

No. 6464 a Prize of 1000 Star Pagodas.

Nos. 995 4995 Prizes of 300 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 565 4799 5867 5386 Prizes of 150 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 1775 1462 2134 2891 5899 6903 6670 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

PRIZES OF 50 STAR PAGODAS EACH.

23	59	62	81	84	95	545	793
522	670	936	648	706	794	550	307
992	677	721	394	991	686	1668	1962
1595	1978	1159	1782	1895	1716	1504	1555
1916	1937	1893	2732	2836	2386	2609	2356
2176	2254	2494	2618	2942	2909	2172	2270
2678	3792	3757	3635	3424	3513	3964	3870
3980	3106	3390	3068	3354	3040	3521	4536
4846	4060	4329	4683	4167	4205	4454	4146
4052	4561	4926	4417	4048	4976	5564	5297
5976	5750	5977	5513	5136	5928	5734	5622
5581	5508	5036	5686	6589	6135	5513	6643
6281	6552	6938	6149	6682	6931	6598	6181
6692	6437	6306	6716	6926	6663	6169	6786
6317	6811	6436	6360	7824	7515	7469	7484
7395	7462	7311	7810	7499	7429	7079	7702
7277	7951	7543	7000	7197	7318.		

J. L. HEEFKE, AGENT.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY M. KELLY, OPPOSITE THE WALLAJAH GATE IN THE FORT.

*** It is requested that those SUBSCRIBERS to the COURIER who are occasionally changing their Residence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the PRINTER who will pay attention to their order and any SUBSCRIBERS at the Presidency to whom the Peons may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.